

HOW THEY TALKED

At Sumter, Manning and Monck's Corner.

A TWO WEEKS REST.

A Short Synopsis of the Speeches Made at Each of the Above Meetings by the Several Candidates.

The meeting at Sumter on Tuesday week was attended by about 500 people. The candidates for railroad commissioner spoke first, Col. Wharton leading off. They were followed by the candidates for governor, Patterson opening. His speech was a modified rebash of the charges he has been making against the government since the campaign opened.

McSweeney followed. He characterized the charges of Patterson as too little to be seriously discussed. He had followed the custom of Hagood and others in taking the papers. He was as successful a business man as Mr. Patterson and he believed it a good investment. Patterson had not said anything about enforcement of the law in Bamberg and Bamberg in Sumter. Col. Hoyt followed. He said that Patterson was preaching that the dispensary is prohibitive, and in the next breath he says that there are more blind tigers than ever before. Patterson has made such grave and serious charges that McSweeney ought to be impeached, because he reads newspapers and has newspaper men on his staff. (Laughter.) Col. Hoyt admitted that the dispensary law is better than barrooms. He had always worked for the enforcement of the law, and he could enforce it better than any of the other candidates. He denied the charge of support of a dispensary. Did McSweeney's appointing two of his staff from The State office influence that paper? It is not supporting him. He said that from his youth up he had opposed high license. Patterson asked what about his position last fall? Hoyt explained that he had advocated the prohibitionists uniting with other forces to tear down the dispensary and put it in an election where prohibition would take its chances.

G. Walt Whitman began to fire at a retiring crowd. He said Columbia blind tigers are jealous of Charleston's opportunities. It is self-demonstrative that the dispensary law is not being enforced. It is not being enforced in the dispensary. He had helped to bring about the reform movement and it hadn't done any good, for taxes are a fourth higher notwithstanding the dispensary profits. He made no charges, but it looks "desperately suspicious" where all the money goes. He said the dispensary law was not being enforced, but if it were it would enforce the law if blood flowed like a river.

He was followed by Gary, who made one of his characteristic speeches. He harped on the blind tigers. He said that Col. Hoyt had never shown how prohibition could be enforced without a constabulary, and where was he to obtain the revenue? He advocated having textile schools wherever practicable and having the gate between common schools and colleges closed. He replied to a question from the Gary family had not enjoyed the office in South Carolina, against the platform in 1890 favored by Ben Tillman, he asked, "Did not they deserve it?"

The candidates for lieutenant-governor then had their turn. Col. Knox Livingston spoke first. He had represented a county which has been prohibited for 60 years. When the Childs bill—a hybrid measure—was introduced he proposed a substitute, a genuine prohibition bill. It was killed. He had voted for the Archer local option bill. He is still prohibitionist. Mr. Winkler said that Gladstone advocated the dispensary system. Col. Sloan spoke of some of Sumter's gallant soldiers. Mr. Blaise made a brief speech as it was getting late. Col. Tillman then spoke.

Gen. Bellinger was not present, but his opponent Moore spoke. Dr. Timmerman and Capt. Jennings discussed their respective capabilities for the office of State treasurer.

Derham and Brooker roared along as usual. There was no spice in theirs. McMaham was not here and Capers did not speak at length.

Gen. Floyd and Capt. Rouse spoke, and each was pleasantly received.

There was quite an extended colloquy between Mr. Brooker and Treasurer D. E. Keels of Sumter, in which the latter denied some of Mr. Brooker's statements regarding nulla bona taxes in this county.

THE MANNING MEETING.

The crowd at this place surpassed all for endurance. The pyrotechnics started at 11 o'clock and lasted nearly seven hours. There were about 700 in the crowd when it was largest, and when it concluded were at least 200.

McSweeney as a business man, and said he had tried to give a business man's administration. He believed that he had done more for the dispensary than had been accomplished by any other governor. He had selected his constabulary carefully. The men who were making dimmy charges against him just wanted to get into office. McSweeney had been received without demonstration, but was cheered when he recited his stand in the Pons case. He denied that he had failed to enforce the law in Charleston. He did not claim the credit for finding "Black" papers, but the papers were found on his recommendation. It is absolutely untrue that he has any connection with Charleston blind tigers, and they will vote for him as a business man. Charleston will support Ben Tillman, too.

Col. Hoyt said he had been a business man twice as long as McSweeney and never made a failure. He then reviewed the enactment of the dispensary law. There was more rowdiness in barrooms than in dispensaries. He had protested against the enactment of the dispensary law, but when it was passed he had always urged its enforcement. Pro-

hibition may have failed to prohibit, but because most of the town council, were not in sympathy with it. A prohibition governor can do nothing without a prohibition legislature.

"Trot out a dispensary man," shouted somebody, and Col. Hoyt introduced Walt Whitman, who made his customary speech and retired.

Gary occasioned some laughter by telling of his being taken for Tillman in Charleston, and in consequence the blind tigers were frightened. The governor ought to have the blind tigers afraid of him, too. Why, if a few constables can enforce the law, has the governor recently increased the force in Charleston from four to ten? He then made his customary speech. Gary was warmly applauded.

Patterson spoke from the deck of a wagon.

He said he was not afraid of the sun, but had been sick. He made his same photographic reproduction.

McSweeney said the consting fund was to be expended at the discretion of the governor. Patterson replied that the people had better put men in the legislature who could limit his expenditures or he would pay for all he ate and drank out of the fund.

At the conclusion of his speech there were cries of "Give him more time," "Go on," "More word," etc. He spoke an hour and a quarter.

Mr. Winkler was the next speaker. He was followed by Col. Sloan, who spoke under difficulties from a cold. Blaise made a new speech advocating the dispensary. It is the best form of Jim Tillman made a defense of the newspapers. He made no protest because they could not print the speeches in full. He had been a newspaper man himself and he had yet to see the reputable newspaper man who would intentionally misrepresent any man. He then said that if Col. Livingston wants to make proper fight why doesn't he resign his place as senator from Marlboro county? He was loudly applauded.

Col. Livingston said if he had never enjoyed the confidence of Marlboro he would not have the face to aspire to such a high and honorable place as that of lieutenant-governor. He did not think the liquor question would be settled until the people vote on it directly.

Judge J. H. Moore, candidate for attorney general, said that the police looking for blind tigers is a joke in Charleston. He charged that the highest local officer in the State will not stop the machinery in motion to stop the blind tigers.

Col. Bellinger was not here today.

Dr. Timmerman and Capt. Jennings had no row in their candidacy for State treasurer.

Brooker and Derham discussed finances until the audience became all muddled.

McMaham and Capers jollied each other good naturedly. Each made a good impression and votes.

Capt. Rouse and Gen. Floyd discussed the question whether or not a young man should be adjutant general.

Barney Evans said that the railroad commission has reduced the rate on brick, probably because Bill Neal had gone into the brick business.

Mr. Berry renewed his advocacy of prohibition.

Mr. Pettigrew referred to his visit to Clarendon as Alliance organizer.

W. D. Mayfield thought commissioners should be elected every two years and be paid out of State funds instead of by railroads.

W. D. Evans replied to the charges of his opponents and indulged in some pleasantry. The reduction of the rate on brick was offered on account of the building of factories.

Retheridge had been home sick, but arrived tonight.

THE BERKELEY MEETING.

The campaign meeting Thursday was held in the court house. Mosek's Corners. The court house was crowded, a number of ladies being present, also some babies. There was slight applause when McSweeney was presented. He had been called to Columbia and was permitted to speak first so that he could catch the train. He said that expected his record to be attacked on dimmy charges and he urged the crowd to review his record and give him a fair showing. No governor can enforce the law in Charleston until he works up a sentiment for the dispensary law. McSweeney spoke with more spirit today. He was generously applauded.

The candidates for lieutenant-governor spoke next, Col. Sloan leading. Col. Blaise followed. Blaise made a bit with his jokes. Col. Tillman was next. Col. Livingston referred to the fields of Derham and St. Stephens nearby. His speech was a poem. Col. Winkler concluded the list for this office.

Dr. Timmerman exhibited the gold watch given him by the senators when he was lieutenant-governor. His services as State treasurer had been acceptable. He had headed the ticket from Edgewood county for the house in 1890 by 300 votes when he really was not a candidate. He was popular with the ladies. (Laughter.)

Capt. Jennings said he was popular with the ladies too. Had not been married twice like Dr. Timmerman, and had married the prettiest girl in the county. They have 14 not 40 children, he said at Bamberg. (Laughter.)

Comptroller General Derham said he was under a \$30,000 bond to do his duty, and how could he violate the law in 19 particulars as charged by Brooker? The latter had claimed that Dr. Wiggins, treasurer of Berkeley county, had had irregularities aggregating nearly \$1,500. Derham claimed that not a dollar of shortage had been found, and the settlement was made in the presence of the foreman of the grand jury, superintendent of education and others. It was unfair to bring such charges against a man when they cannot be substantiated in the courts. (Derham was loudly applauded.)

Brooker charged that Treasurer Wiggins and Sheriff Morrison would give evidence that the books had not been closed and adjusted for 10 years. He had not charged shortages, but there were irregularities.

Brooker became heated, and he and Derham disputed warmly. He said that no settlement had been made in this county to the comptroller general in 18 months.

or collected as provided by law. Auditor Wiggins wanted to know why the court sent here by Brooker had reported not a dollar of irregularities.

There were cries of "Turn on the light," "Hurray for Derham" and other interruptions, and Brooker concluded amid confusion.

McMaham made a earnest speech in behalf of better common schools surrounded by public spirited communities.

Mr. DeHay asked if the constitution does not prohibit those who have been between the ages of 6 and 21 from receiving money for education.

McMaham replied that it does not exclude others.

Mr. DeHay, a member of the constitutional convention, claimed that there was such an exemption, and it is unlawful for teachers to receive school funds to pay their expenses.

McMaham—Read the constitution. You are mistaken in your construction. Capers was not here today.

Gen. Floyd promised his opponent, Dr. Rouse, a commission in the army in China or the Philippines. (Laughter.)

Dr. Rouse said that Charleston has been a nonentity for years. He appealed for Charleston to have a chance. He invited them all to Charleston to the love feast during the exposition.

The candidates for railroad commissioner were cut down to five minutes today on their own motion. Mr. Berry pulled the prohibition throttle, Senator Pettigrew shovelled in cheap rate coal, Mayfield opened exhaust steam valve, W. D. Evans rang the past record bell.

Mr. Retheridge stopped for hot box, Col. Wharton blew the cow off the track, Barney Evans gave a long blast for the station, and the train pulled up for an excellent dinner which was served by the ladies in the shape of a basket picnic.

Col. Hoyt was the first speaker after dinner. He was listened to attentively. The name of Ben Tillman was cheered when Col. Hoyt urged the people of Berkeley to go to the polls in November as suggested by Tillman. He made a hurried speech as he wanted to catch the special train. None of his opponents would go before the women in opposition to prohibition. He congratulated the State on the amity and concord and said that even Walt Whitman has set up on Ben Tillman.

Walt Whitman was received with cheers. He advocated the dispensary, amusing and entertaining the crowd. He renewed his statement that the beer dispensary at the Isle of Palms is open on Sunday.

Gary was received with an ovation. His speech was more aggressive than any yet. He tackled "My dear Appel" for charging that too many Gays are holding office, and the crowd yelled its appreciation. The crowd seemed solid for Gary.

Patterson adjourned the crowd to the yard of the court house, where he occupied a wagon. He made his usual effort. He was almost silently received and there were yells for Gary all through his speech.

This winds up the first quarter of the campaign. Eleven counties have been visited. The next date is Georgetown, July 10, giving the candidates a good rest.

Good Clerks are Wanted.

The United States civil service commission announces that on July 24-25, 1900, an examination will be held in several of the largest cities of the United States for the position of stenographic and statistical clerk. This examination will consist of the following subjects: Stenography, typewriting (practical tests), cataloguing, special statistical literature, practical statistical methods. Age limit 20 years or over. From the eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to the position of stenographic and statistical clerk, division of statistics, department of agriculture, at a salary of \$900 per annum. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements and desire to enter the service. All such persons are invited to apply and applicants will be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality and wholly without regard to any consideration of race, religion, or political affiliation. Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., for application forms 304 and 375, which should be properly executed and promptly filed with the commission. Applicants should indicate in their applications the places where they desire to be examined. Arrangements will be made to examine them at the nearest practicable place to the city in which they live.

Hanna and Roosevelt.

Perhaps the most acute critic of the recent Republican convention is the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican. He does not take much stock in Roosevelt, but sternly declares that he is "coming out of the wretched wrangle of those peacock plumes of self-will and swelling independence, which were a good part of his commendation to the American voter. To know your own mind and stick to it is one sure passport to confidence; the double-minded man, unstable in all his ways, loses ground everywhere as soon as his weakness is recognized. One reason why Hanna stands well with the convention is that he says what he wants, with brutal frankness. This will probably cost his party the vote of Ohio this year—but it strengthens him in a mass of wire-pullers who mostly have no mind of their own, except to get what they can for themselves, and their pecuniary backers."

A Foolish Girl.

Eta Wilbanks, about 16 years old, shot and killed herself in the office of the Gainesville, Ga., telephone exchange Wednesday. Two balls from a .35-caliber pistol penetrated her body, causing death in a few moments. Miss Wilbanks was a daughter of Mrs. Laura Wilbanks, of Greenville, S. C. She has lived in Gainesville about 2 years with her grandfather, J. C. Sisk. Before shooting herself she wrote a letter to her cousin, Miss Eta Sisk, of Atlanta, in which she stated that she was despondent and was grieving after "Will," to whom the latter must convey her love. She stated in the letter also that before it reached its destination she would be cold in death. The "Will" referred to is a young man in the Atlanta jail on the charge of murder.

LIBERTY CONGRESS

To be Held This Month to Determine Their Action.

WANT MCKINLEY DEFEATED.

Will Endorse Wm. J. Bryan Certain if Free Silver is Not Made a Distinct Issue.

The following resolution introduced by Carl Schurz at the anti-imperialist convention which met last week in New York, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That to the end of carrying into effect our condemnation of the imperialist policy of the administration, the executive committee of the American anti-imperialist league be instructed to issue a call for a general conference or convention of the anti-imperialists for the purpose of considering the plan of campaign, such conference to meet at such time after the national Democratic convention, and at such place as may be decided upon by said committee."

As the result of this resolution, a conference will be held in Chicago early this week, when a date will be fixed for a Liberty congress, which will be held in Chicago, Indianapolis or Cincinnati, the place to be chosen at the same time. The congress will probably be held about the first of August and it will be invited all the independent organizations which are opposed to imperialism. World reporters interviewed a majority of those present at the conference Thursday and the consensus of opinion was that Bryan would be endorsed.

"Anything to beat McKinley," was the battle-cry of the American anti-imperialist league in conference Thursday in the Plaza hotel. The league was represented by its leading members and the meeting was an executive one. Three methods of action were discussed. They were:

1. The endorsement of Bryan.
2. A league ticket on a league platform.
3. By throwing the influence of the league in favor of congressional nominees known to be anti-imperialists.

"No price would be too much to pay to defeat imperialism," said Carl Schurz in the conference. His hearers endorsed the sentiment. They came from all parts of the country and were mostly Republicans and Democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896. Among them were:

Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell of Boston, president of the league; ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, at present living in Washington; Congressman William H. Fleming of Georgia; Horace White of New York; Edward Atkinson of Boston; Edward L. Corser of Minnesota; Frederick W. Gookin of Chicago; Edwin B. Smith of Chicago; William P. Trent of Tennessee; M. N. Forney of New York; W. A. Croft of Washington; Ernest H. Crosby, E. W. Ordway, J. K. Paulding, William Potts and Thomas N. Osborne of New York; Col. Charles R. Codman of Massachusetts; David J. Harkins, Jr., of Massachusetts; George B. Wild of Milwaukee; David M. Lord of Chicago; Charles B. Wilby of Cincinnati, and Henry Budd of Philadelphia.

The object of the conference was to discuss the question of holding a national liberty congress or conference. The sole question was to decide whether it would be better to support Bryan or place a national ticket in the field.

There was a difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued in accomplishing the defeat of McKinley. Several of the speakers believed that the league should adopt its own platform and make its own ticket. For four hours there was discussion on this subject. Each speaker was listened to attentively, but Carl Schurz's speech was the keynote of the conference. It was too brief to report.

He urged that the anti-imperialists make their power felt by holding a convention at which all men of all parties who are opposed to imperialism could be heard. It might be necessary to make a platform of a single plank, that denouncing the imperialist steps taken by the present administration. No price would be too high to save the country from the entangling alliances and unconstitutional methods into which it has been plunged.

Mr. Schurz warmly contended that nothing should be done until after the Democratic national convention. He spoke for half an hour, denouncing the administration for its imperialist policies, and while he did not mention supporting Bryan, his advice to wait until after the Kansas City convention was regarded as friendly to the man who will be the Democratic candidate. Mr. Schurz was applauded as he took his seat. Edward L. Corser, representing the silver or Lincoln Republicans, advocated the endorsement of Bryan as the best weapon with which to defeat McKinley. His remarks were well received, especially when he said:

"William J. Bryan may taste bad to some of you gentlemen, but he would rest easier on your stomachs than would William McKinley."

Edwin Burritt Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the league, spoke next.

"The independent voters of the country are united in opposition to the present administration. There is some difference among us as to what course should be pursued to make the defeat of Mr. McKinley effective."

"The leaders of this movement believe that if a basis for united action can be reached the independent vote will decide the next presidential election, as it has decided the last four or five national elections. The purpose of the convention such as Mr. Schurz proposes is to unite the anti-imperialist voters against the re-election of Mr. McKinley, I am confident that such a convention would be followed by success."

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, who was secretary of the treasury under President Grant, was a United States senator and governor of Massachusetts, spoke to the same effect, urging united action of the

independent vote throughout the country. He favored the adoption of Mr. Schurz's resolution calling for a liberty congress.

Some of the speakers suggested that a committee be sent to the Kansas City convention to request the committee on resolutions to adopt a conciliatory platform in reference to the money question, so that those who supported McKinley in 1896 could conscientiously support Bryan this year.

After discussion on this point, it was decided not to send a committee, but several of those present at the conference said that they would attend the Democratic national convention to urge the necessity of making a platform upon which all could unite.

It was said after the meeting that even should the Chicago platform be affirmed the anti-imperialists could stand on the platform plank which will make all the difference in the world to them between McKinley and Bryan and in favor of the latter candidate.

Many short speeches were made and many questions were asked as to the best method to follow to secure the independent voters to the issue under consideration. The opinion was general that all the various leagues, the silver forces, the many patriotic clubs scattered over the country should be asked to join in the movement.

The last speaker was Representative Fleming of Georgia, who endorsed the resolution which had been put before the meeting by Mr. Schurz and it was passed unanimously.

The conference adjourned after taking this action and the committee to which the Schurz resolution had been referred promptly met in the same room to take further action.

A Remarkable Operation.

At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, remarkable operations have been performed on Rosalia and Maria, two sisters, who were born joined together. The sisters are doing well. Their case resembles that of the famous Siamese twins, but modern surgery will give them separate life. Rosalia and Maria, the two little Brazilian children who, but for the reposition of modern science, would have had to live joined to each other, were about 10 years old. Their parents last winter determined to seek the aid of surgeons, and to that end took the twins to the Hospital Mirococardio, Rio Janeiro, where they were put in the care of Dr. Alvares Romos. The two were joined in manner similar to the Siamese twins, only still more closely. Use of the X-ray developed the fact that the seventh ribs were united by a solid osseous formation, and that there was but one liver for the two. It was not difficult to sever the flesh and bone, but when it came to dividing the liver, Dr. Romos hesitated. Nevertheless, the operation was carried out, and a diseased liver has been removed, so the physician was encouraged to make the attempt. The first part of the operation was completed early in the winter, when the ribs were cut apart. The shock was so great to the patients that it was deemed necessary to wait for a time before completing the separation.

Arrested in New York.

The New York World of Tuesday contained the following in which the central figure is one of Columbia's most prominent citizens and business men: "A long distance telephone message from Union, S. C., to Deputy Sheriff Terry caused the arrest at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday of William B. Smith-Whealey, a wealthy cotton mill owner of the south. Mr. Smith-Whealey's arrest was in a suit for \$10,000 damages brought by William F. and Henry W. Wendt, of the Buffalo Forge company. They charge that Mr. Smith-Whealey libeled their firm and caused them to lose a contract which they had for putting in ventilating apparatus for the Buffalo Cotton mills at Union, S. C. They say his interest in the matter was due to a desire to have the contract go to the Sturtevant firm, rivals in the business. Mr. Smith-Whealey put up \$5,000 cash bail and returned to the Waldorf-Astoria."

Death Claimed His Bride.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., to the Atlanta Journal says Mrs. Rosa Baumgartner Drucker's death recently caused an exceedingly sad incident. After having been engaged for fifteen years, she was married to Mr. Aaron Drucker 12 days ago. Preparations had been made for an elaborate wedding, but a few days before the appointed time for the ceremony, the bride was taken ill with appendicitis, and the marriage was performed at her bedside by Rev. Dr. Markie, a rabbi of Atlanta. She was never able to get up, and after much suffering, died Wednesday. The marriage was delayed because of Mr. Drucker not feeling able to properly provide for his wife until recently, when he became successfully established in business.

Chance for Some Girl.

The School of Industrial Art and Technical Design for Women of New York City, of which Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory is president, the leading institution for teaching women to become self-sustaining by means of making designs for silks, dress goods, carpets, oil cloths, wall papers, etc., has asked the governor to appoint some young woman from this State to a beneficiary scholarship in the school. She must be at least 18 years of age, unable to pay tuition, of good intelligence and desirous of becoming self-supporting. Gov. McSweeney would like to have applications for the scholarship. The next session begins on October 1st.

A Vain Appeal.

The six great viceroys of China, acting through the Chinese minister renewed their efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Peking. The request was a formal document signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang. The answer of the United States government was the same as that to the formal request of Minister Wu and amounted to declination.

Another C. Iteship.

Senator McLaurin in a telegram to The State says: "I have just received notification from the secretary of War to nominate a cadet for West Point on or before the 10th day of July. I will be in Columbia on July 3d for the purpose of making a selection and request applicants to meet me there." No doubt a number of application will be addressed the senator at Columbia.

TIENTSIN ENTERED

By the Allied Forces and the Foreigners Rescued.

RIVALRY FOR FIRST TIME.

The American and British Troops Went in Neck and Neck. Other Details of the Battle.

Dispatch from London says the composite brigade of 2,300 men who raised the investment of Tien Tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour has probably saved him. The latest steamer arriving at Chefoo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien Tsin, Monday, June 25:

"The Russian general in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential and that the advance should not be resumed until today. Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn Monday."

Saturday's fighting began at day-break. The allied forces opened with several of the terrible 4.7 naval guns, six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skillfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action one by one, the Chinese retreating about noon.

There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which would enter Tien Tsin first, and the Americans and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses. Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien Tsin, and other countries' troops now aggregate nearly 20,000, and Japan is put in the lead to send 20,000 more. With British, American and other troops ordered to go, probably 60,000 will be available in a month.

The Tong Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Chefoo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 troops at Lu Tsin, 25,000 at Shang Hai Wan, 15,000 driven off from Tien Tsin and 150,000 at Peking. The dispatch received by the foreign office stating that the foreign legations were requested to leave Peking within a specified time is interpreted in some unofficial quarters as tantamount to giving the ministers their passports and to declaration of war, but as China does nothing like that there is nothing to do but to wait the course of events and to see what the ministers themselves say when they are rescued.

All the students at the foreign hospital in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wo Chou Tuesday while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted, "Kill the foreign devils." A dispatch from Tien Tsin says that the Protestant mission at Wei Seia was burned down by rebels Monday night last.

A special dispatch from Chefoo says: "The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers and Chinese soldiers harriding the road to Tien Tsin, ended at day break. One hundred and fifty Americans were among the 2,000 international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling and then the arsenal was attacked and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically over at noon."

The German consul at Chefoo confirms the contents of the message from Vice Admiral Seymour which reached Tien Tsin Monday saying he was then eight miles eastward of that city, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days and had 63 men killed and over 200 wounded and adds that the admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. This column left Tien Tsin during the morning of June 25 under Russian command.

Catching at Straws.

The Spartanburg Herald says: "It only goes to show the few mistakes Governor McSweeney has really made, when such things as the appointment of August Kohn to be a trustee in the South Carolina College is held up by his enemies in the campaign. There is not a man in the State better qualified, or one who would in all respects be better than Mr. Kohn. We doubt very much if there is another man who has done as much for the college in the past five years." The Herald is not supporting Gov. McSweeney, but it believes in fair play.

Great Hail Storm.

A special from Denver, Idaho, gives an account of a destructive hail storm which visited that section of Idaho. Wheat fields and orchards were destroyed and small pigs and chickens were killed by the hail stones. The hail was preceded by a heavy wind storm. Horses were knocked down. The damage to grain and fruit crops is estimated at \$50,000. Reports from other points indicate much damage to grain.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever situation at Quemasos Cuba, shows much improvement. There have only been four deaths, two of which were Americans, including Major Frank H. Edmunds, acting inspector general of the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. He died June 10th. General Lee refuses to leave his headquarters, though he has given permission to his staff, if they desire to do so.

Where He Belongs.

Ex-President Cleveland was visited at Buzzards Bay by a reporter of the Boston Post, but declined to be interviewed. He said: "You really must not expect me to talk on politics. I am out of all that sort of thing now." In our opinion, the public is thoroughly willing for him to stay out.

THE CASE OF CHINA.

The Hot Attack of an Imperialist on McKinley.

It is interesting to read in the Philadelphia Times, an imperialist Republican paper, this hot attack on the administration's Chinese policy:

Every true American will read the story of the slaughter of our marines at the gates of Peking with indignation and rage, not against the Chinese who are defending their country from invasion and fighting to maintain the integrity of their soil from spoliation by the great powers of Europe, but against the administration at Washington which has unlawfully, by an act of imperial usurpation, sent American troops to make war on a foreign country. The Chinese, in opposing with all their might the soldiers of the powers who are invading their country on the pretense of defending their citizens from a mob, are doing just what we or any other civilized nation would do. At various times the lives of citizens of other countries have been sacrificed to mob fury in this country, but had King Humbert, Emperor Francis Joseph or Kaiser William sent an army here to defend or to protect his subjects we